

Take home exam. Answer both questions, 3-4 pages apiece, typed, double-spaced:

- **Socio-technical systems**

Describe what Johnson means by "socio-technical systems" and the three major mistakes her position warns us about when thinking about technology. Using Johnson's definition of socio-technical systems, provide at least three examples of technology in the news that could illustrate the idea of a socio-technical system and discuss avoiding these mistakes is important to the analysis of the issue.

Components in a good answer:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of "socio-technical systems"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technology shapes and is shaped by society, and society shapes and is shaped by technology.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three major mistakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reject technological determinism/think co-shaping• Reject technology as material objects/think sociotechnical systems• Reject technology as neutral/think technology infused with values
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three examples that illustrate the idea of a socio-technical system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give three examples from current news
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss avoiding these mistakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply analysis of mistakes

- **Privacy**

As a class activity, we observed and discussed the degree to which our daily actions can be traced back to us and who has access to these records/details. We have also discussed various articles and topics in the news involving privacy issues including the digitizing of medical records and the risks involved. What are three arguments that can be made for why we shouldn't worry about privacy? How can each of the three be countered? Frame your discussion within the context of the tension between consequentialist and deontological ethical theories.

Components in a good answer:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three arguments for why we shouldn't worry about privacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you aren't doing anything wrong, you have nothing to worry about • Privacy is overrated, a thing of the past • Information gathered has enormous benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refutation of three arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re #1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Erroneous information ○ Irrelevant information • Re #2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is difficult to interpret significance of choices individual make about their personal information ○ What is a good choice for local sharing might not be good for global sharing • Re #3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do organizations and companies necessarily use info to serve their customers? • The value & importance of privacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As an individual good <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Necessary to maintain a diversity of relationships ▪ Control of info about ourselves is important for autonomy ○ Privacy as contextual integrity (Nissenbaum): information norms depend on context ○ Privacy as a social good essential for democracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework of consequentialist and deontological theories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequentialist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Value to individual ○ Value to society • Deontological: right to privacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seems to be a weak claim